

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

A281.3689
F76
Cop. 2

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

AUG 13 1963

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

COFFEE
FCOF 2-63
June 1963

1963-64 COFFEE CROP

TO SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first (June) estimate of the 1963-64 world coffee crop places total production at 66.1 million bags and exportable production at 52.3 million. This is 0.1 percent below the 1962-63 crop, as there is a slight decline in South American production.

The 1963-64 crop will exceed world requirements by only about 3 million bags. World trade will continue to increase in the coming year. Notable is the fact that production and requirements will be more nearly in balance than at any time since 1956-57.

Production

North America: North American coffee production for 1963-64 is estimated at a total of 10.5 million bags, with 7.7 million exportable. This would be an increase of 6 percent, as most countries will show some gain.

Costa Rica's 1963-64 crop is early, because of early rains in the lowlands. This crop is expected to show an increase; however, there may have been some detrimental effects from volcanic ash which fell on the Central Valley on

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report of June 1963.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons ^{1/}

Continent and country	Average : 1955/56- 1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1st estimate 1963-64
	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}
North America:					
Costa Rica	734	1,165	1,140	1,060	1,175
Cuba	713	700	800	700	750
Dominican Republic	549	500	600	550	650
El Salvador	1,436	1,450	1,900	1,500	1,650
Guatemala	1,357	1,500	1,675	1,700	1,750
Haiti	600	425	725	650	700
Honduras	321	275	365	415	425
Mexico	1,716	2,100	2,350	2,375	2,400
Nicaragua	376	485	440	460	475
Panama	3/ 27	65	85	65	75
Other ^{4/}	471	385	468	443	478
Total North America	8,300	9,050	10,548	9,918	10,528
South America:					
Brazil	28,300	29,000	35,000	27,000	26,000
Colombia	7,360	7,700	7,800	7,700	7,800
Ecuador	521	750	800	880	900
Peru	324	525	710	775	800
Venezuela	835	865	750	850	850
Other ^{5/}	63	90	101	118	128
Total South America	37,403	38,930	45,161	37,323	36,478
Africa:					
Angola	1,443	2,750	2,800	3,100	3,100
Burundi ^{6/}	---	---	---	300	250
Cameroon ^{7/}	405	675	835	875	1,000
Central African Republic	3/ 41	125	145	135	150
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,195	900	900	950	1,000
Ethiopia	946	1,100	1,200	1,280	1,350
Guinea	8/ 114	200	235	215	225
Ivory Coast	2,130	3,200	1,650	3,250	3,000
Kenya	415	560	525	650	720
Malagasy Republic	902	930	800	900	975
Ruandi-Urundi ^{9/}	10/ 120	400	400	---	---
Rwanda ^{6/}	---	---	---	200	175
Tanganyika	375	495	400	450	500
Togo	122	150	172	177	127
Uganda	1,508	1,907	1,900	2,300	2,300
Other ^{11/}	332	446	316	366	339
Total Africa	10,048	13,838	12,278	15,148	15,211
Asia and Oceania:					
India	712	1,000	765	900	1,000
Indonesia	1,343	1,800	1,500	1,800	1,700
Philippines	199	535	715	735	800
Yemen	88	90	90	80	80
Other ^{12/}	179	285	295	285	326
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	3,710	3,365	3,800	3,906
World total production	58,272	65,528	71,352	66,189	66,123

^{1/} The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries (like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. ^{2/} 132.276 pounds each. ^{3/} 2 year average. ^{4/} Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad & Tobago. ^{5/} Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. ^{6/} Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. ^{7/} Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. ^{8/} 3 year average. ^{9/} Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. ^{10/} 1 year only. ^{11/} Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dehomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. ^{12/} Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons ^{1/}

Continent and country	Average 1955/56- 1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1st estimate 1963-64
	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	1,050	1,025	935	1,050
Cuba	207	100	200	100	100
Dominican Republic	421	375	450	400	500
El Salvador	1,327	1,350	1,800	1,400	1,550
Guatemala	1,158	1,300	1,450	1,500	1,550
Haiti	435	275	525	435	485
Honduras	262	225	290	340	350
Mexico	1,369	1,450	1,500	1,500	1,500
Nicaragua	334	443	395	415	430
Panama	^{3/} 10	20	40	22	30
Other ^{4/}	208	287	183	153	178
Total North America	6,389	6,875	7,858	7,200	7,723
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	22,000	28,000	20,000	19,000
Colombia	6,550	7,000	6,800	6,700	6,700
Ecuador	422	500	600	680	700
Peru	251	415	600	650	665
Venezuela	472	425	350	450	450
Other ^{5/}	44	40	50	67	77
Total South America	31,099	30,380	36,400	28,547	27,592
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	2,700	2,750	3,050	3,050
Burundi ^{6/}	---	---	---	295	245
Cameroon ^{7/}	396	660	820	855	980
Central African Republic	^{3/} 37	120	140	130	145
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,164	850	850	900	950
Ethiopia	841	935	1,030	1,100	1,170
Guinea	^{8/} 105	190	220	200	210
Ivory Coast	2,063	3,150	1,600	3,200	2,950
Kenya	399	545	505	630	700
Malagasy Republic	812	840	700	800	875
Ruandi-Urundi ^{9/}	^{10/} 118	390	390	---	---
Rwanda ^{6/}	---	---	---	195	170
Tanganyika	369	485	390	440	490
Togo	121	148	170	175	125
Uganda	1,454	1,895	1,888	2,287	2,287
Other ^{11/}	308	406	284	334	337
Total Africa	9,614	13,314	11,737	14,591	14,684
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	450	315	400	500
Indonesia	1,120	1,600	1,300	1,600	1,500
Philippines	---	---	---	---	50
Yemen	74	80	80	70	70
Other ^{12/}	63	140	150	175	181
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,270	1,845	2,245	2,301
World exportable production	48,582	52,839	57,840	52,583	52,300

^{1/} The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds each. ^{3/} 2 year average. ^{4/} Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad & Tobago. ^{5/} Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. ^{6/} Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruandi-Urundi. ^{7/} Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. ^{8/} 3 year average. ^{9/} Prior to 1959-60 Ruandi-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. ^{10/} 1 year only. ^{11/} Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. ^{12/} Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

April 7. The Ministry of Agriculture has also reported that coffee fungus diseases, especially "ojo de gallo," have been noticed in several regions.

The Dominican Republic will probably have a higher crop in 1963-64 primarily because of this being the "on-year" in the production cycle. A sizable increase is expected in El Salvador's 1963-64 crop. Nevertheless, it will still be below the record 1961-62 crop.

Guatemala had finished picking the low green coffee by the first of May, but was still harvesting the high grown. The 1962-63 crop will probably be a little larger than the 1961-62 crop. A study fostered by the Bank of Guatemala is intended to develop outlines for a diversification of agriculture and an acceleration of the development of those areas of the country which have substantial agricultural potential.

The 1963-64 Honduras crop will probably set a record. All areas except Choluteca had increases for the 1962-63 year. A new area has entered the Honduran coffee business. This is a small region transferred from Nicaragua to Honduras when the boundary between the two countries was settled in 1961.

Nicaragua's production continues to trend upward. The 1963-64 crop, however, may not show much change as this is supposed to be the "off" year in the production cycle. The Nicaraguan Coffee Cooperative has asked the National Congress to establish a Coffee Research Institute which would help to better cultural practices and therefore to increase yields. Production in Nicaragua is less than one-half pound per tree, and not much money or effort is being put into improved methods of culture.

Mexican production for 1963-64 is estimated at a slightly higher level than for 1962-63; however, exportable production may not be any higher, as domestic consumption continues to increase.

The coming Panama crop will regain most of the dropoff of 1962-63. The 1962-63 crop showed a substantial reduction from the previous year, and receipts in the Instituto de Fomento Economico were running much lower than for 1961-62.

South America: The 1963-64 South American crop is estimated at a total of 36,453,000 bags, with 27,567,000 bags exportable. This would be slightly below 1962-63; however, all other continents are expected to show some increase.

Brazil's 1963-64 crop will show the effects of the 1962 frost. The reduction in the State of Parana because of this will more than offset a much improved crop in the State of Sao Paulo. Reports indicate optimum weather conditions in Brazil (except for the frost), and many trees are making a good recovery.

The 1963-64 Colombian crop will show little change from the previous year. Harvesting operations were slowed earlier this year due to unusually heavy rains in many of the coffee-producing areas. The guaranteed farm price for coffee was raised by 13 percent on February 22, 1963. Private buyers are offering inducements to growers in the form of credit and other facilities.

An increase is estimated for Ecuador, despite drought conditions in the Province of Manabi, where about three-fourths of the coffee is produced. Prices received by farmers in Ecuador have increased slightly during the last year, and another important factor is that new roads, put into the producing areas, are reducing transportation costs.

Production continues upward in Peru; however, some of the plantations have been damaged by the "Broca" insect and drought and shortage of labor has been reported in other areas. In some areas of Tarapoto a decline in production is expected because of drought damage during January. Coffee growers received 3.2 percent of the total credit made by the Agricultural Bank during marketing year 1961-62.

The flowering of coffee trees in Venezuela has been heavy for the 1963-64 crop. Therefore, coffee exports are expected to hold up well for 1963.

Africa: The 1963-64 African crop is estimated at a total of 15.2 million bags, with 14.7 million exportable. On a total production basis this would be an increase of 0.4 percent over 1962-63.

Angola's 1963-64 crop is expected to be at the same level as for 1962-63. About 6 percent of the production will come from areas not yet reoccupied since the disturbances of 1961. Three-fourths of the coffee is produced on large coffee plantations. The African farmers are being encouraged to grow more coffee and their share is gradually increasing.

Coffee registrations for the 1962-63 year in the Ivory Coast far exceeded expectations, and made this the leading producer for this year. This was about double the 1961-62 crop. Stocks are expected to be at a high level at the beginning of the 1963-64 year.

Cameroon production is expected to show significant increases as additional trees come into bearing. The 1963-64 crop in Congo (Leopoldville) will probably show further recovery. Reports indicate that sizable quantities of coffee have been smuggled into adjoining countries from the Congo in the past two years.

Ethiopia's harvesting from new coffee areas is accounting for increases this year. This trend will continue as new access roads are built. Ethiopia is dependent on coffee for about half of the total export earnings, and the United States has been importing two-thirds or more of this amount.

Kenya's production is showing sizable increases. It is estimated that there are now 150,000 acres of coffee under cultivation, and this is about evenly divided between African and European growers. No definite program has been evolved to curtail plantings, although it has been announced that plantings after April 1963 would be prohibited.

The total 1963-64 crop for the Malagasy Republic is estimated at 975,000 bags. The Malagasy Government is setting up a long-term agricultural plan which looks forward to a production of about 1,165,000 bags in another 10 years. Production in the northern end of the east coast district is marginal, and it is anticipated that there will be reductions or eliminations in this area.

Prospects are good this year in Tanganyika, as weather has been favorable. The Government has warned growers of overproduction and urged that efforts be concentrated on higher standard and quality.

Uganda's production for 1963-64 is estimated at the same level as for 1962-63, which was a record. Prices at the Board's auctions during March were at the highest level since 1959, exceeding Shs. 200/- per cwt. (25 cents per pound) on March 21. In previous auctions the Board had been selling 24,000 bags of Standard Robusta for forward delivery, but at this auction offerings were cut to 12,000 bags.

Asia and Oceania: The 1963-64 crop for Asia and Oceania is estimated at a total of 3.9 million bags, with 2.3 million exportable. This represents a slight increase over 1962-63.

The 1963-64 crop in India is expected to show an increase over the 1962-63 crop, which was adversely affected by weather. Total acreage (1960-61 season) was reported as 294,929 acres -- 174,075 acres to Arabica and 120,854 acres to Robusta. The drop in production in 1962-63 is attributed to adverse weather conditions, and rains at picking time which affected processing.

The 1963-64 Indonesian crop will probably be somewhat below the bumper 1962-63 crop. Indonesia's production is mainly by smallholders who grow Robusta coffee, while the estates produce Arabica. Total area and production are expected to remain at about the current level. Some coffee may have been damaged on the Island of Bali by the dropping of hot ash and gases from a volcano, but the quantity lost is hardly significant.

Production in the Philippines continues to increase, and in the coming year there may be small amounts for export. Acreage in production amounts to about 128,000 acres, with one-third of this amount yet to come into bearing. Arabica production continues to increase; however, Robusta still accounts for more than one-half of the output.

Yemen's coffee production is presently down to half its peak. Coffee has been a major source of income for Yemen, and their coffees have been used primarily as a blend with other coffees.

Exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries for 1962-63 and 1963-64, respectively, are as follows (in bags of 132.276 pounds): Bolivia - 20,000; 20,000; British Guiana - 4,000; 4,000, Paraguay - 35,000; 45,000, Surinam - 8,000; 8,000, Cape Verde - 2,000; 2,000, Comores Islands - 1,000; 1,000, Dahomey - 33,000; 33,000; Gabon - 16,000; 17,000, Ghana - 43,000; 48,000, Liberia - 29,000; 24,000, Nigeria - 18,000; 18,000, Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) - 11,000; 13,000, Sao Tome and Principe - 6,000; 6,000, Sierra Leone - 65,000; 65,000; Spanish Guinea - 110,000; 110,000.

World Trade

World trade of coffee showed a substantial gain in 1962. Recorded exports totaled 46 million bags in 1962, up by 5.4 percent over 1961 and another record. Exports from Asia and Oceania declined in 1962, but went up for all other continents. Contraband shipments probably accounted for more than a million bags, so total exports were somewhat over 47 million bags.

Trade in 1963 will be at approximately the same level as in 1962. This does not mean that consumption is not going up, for stocks were increased last year. The United States increased its green coffee stocks by 1.1 million bags, as importers anticipated the dock strike of late December.

COFFEE: Exports by continents as percentage of world exports

Continent	:Average : :1950-54 :	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent
North America	15.0	18.1	14.8	15.5	14.9	16.1
South America	66.6	54.7	59.7	55.8	54.9	53.1
Africa	16.4	24.9	23.1	26.2	26.1	27.8
Asia and Oceania	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	4.1	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

U. S. civilian per capita consumption of coffee (on a green bean equivalent basis) was at approximately 16 pounds in 1962 and will probably show little change in 1963. Per capita consumption in the United States has shown little change during the past ten years, even though there has been a wide range in the retail price. Import requirements for the 1963 calendar year will probably be somewhat less than the record 24.5 million bags imported in 1962.

COFFEE: Exports of 9 principal producing countries as percentage of world exports

Country of origin	:Average : :1950-54 :	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent
Angola	2.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.7
Brazil	46.9	35.7	41.5	38.9	38.8	35.5
Colombia	17.0	15.1	15.3	13.7	12.9	14.2
El Salvador	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Ethiopia	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3
Guatemala	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.4
Ivory Coast	3.3	5.3	4.1	5.7	5.8	5.7
Mexico	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3
Uganda	2.0	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.0	5.0

Trade sources estimate that U. S. coffee roastings for the first 6 months of 1963 were approximately 99.7 percent of the same period of 1962. Stocks at the beginning of 1963 totaled 3,964,000 bags, and by March 31 these had been reduced to 3,565,000 bags. Since 1959 stocks have generally been near the 3,000,000 bag level.

Prices of Arabica have continued to decline gradually, and were lower by June than at any time since 1949. Robusta prices, on the other hand, have strengthened since November 1962. However, since March 1963 the increase has been very small. New York spot prices in mid-June for Brazil's (Santos 4's) were 34.5 cents per pound, the same as a year earlier, while Colombian Manizales prices were 38.75 cents per pound compared with 39 cents in mid-June 1962. The Ambriz Robusta price by mid-June 1963 had strengthened from 21 cents per pound a year earlier to 27.75 cents per pound.

The proposed long-term International Coffee Agreement, negotiated at the United Nations in New York in the summer of 1962, is expected to become operative on October 1. This Agreement will have its headquarters in London, and will be in effect through September 30, 1967. It is primarily an export quota arrangement, but consuming country members will under certain conditions limit imports from nonmember countries. Certificates of origin will be required by members for all exports and reexports.

COFFEE: Exports, by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 2/
	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/
North America:						
Costa Rica	368	769	722	778	866	957
Dominican Republic	323	429	365	487	335	488
El Salvador	1,101	1,341	1,386	1,492	1,443	1,478
Guatemala	919	1,205	1,403	1,351	1,279	1,552
Haiti	447	561	364	394	348	514
Honduras	142	189	255	258	210	264
Mexico	974	1,313	1,240	1,384	1,487	1,519
Nicaragua	306	382	273	363	350	356
Other 4/	105	323	219	230	203	276
Total North America	4,685	6,512	6,227	6,737	6,521	7,404
South America:						
Brazil	14,699	12,883	17,436	16,819	16,970	16,374
Colombia	5,340	5,441	6,413	5,938	5,651	6,561
Ecuador	322	500	396	539	392	551
Peru	50	289	331	459	567	624
Venezuela	461	592	470	412	410	319
Other 5/	5	16	27	31	52	46
Total South America	20,877	19,721	25,073	24,198	24,042	24,475
Africa:						
Angola	871	1,327	1,483	1,454	1,969	2,620
Cameroon	155	441	491	509	470	614
Central African Republic	72	90	98	99	121	131
Congo (Leopoldville)	549	1,176	1,557	1,666	1,250	554 6/
Ethiopia 7/	491	649	698	908	950	1,044
Guinea	100	171	239	267	200	195
Ivory Coast	1,034	1,900	1,741	2,449	2,563	2,640
Kenya	205	423	438	470	544	492
Malagasy Republic	603	797	632	670	664	934
Rwanda-Burundi	---	---	---	---	---	383
Spanish Guinea	94	106	110	106	110	87
Tanganyika	281	376	332	421	417	426
Togo	47	76	193	62	171	192
Uganda	615	1,333	1,497	1,982	1,747	2,314
Other 8/	33	137	177	277	195	200
Total Africa	5,150	9,002	9,686	11,340	11,371	12,826
Asia & Oceania:						
India	57	248	240	272	529	349
Indonesia	416	454	634	687	1,091	839
Yemen	74	89	76	69	70	67
Other 9/	68	55	60	64	98	108
Total Asia & Oceania	615	846	1,010	1,092	1,788	1,363
Grand total	31,327	36,081	41,996	43,367	43,722	46,068

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 132.276 pounds each. 4/ Includes Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962 Ruandi-Urundi included in Congo (Leopoldville). Now shown as Rwanda-Burundi. 7/ Ethiopian year ending September 10 of year shown. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe and Sierra Leone. 9/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: Wholesale prices Brazil Santos 4's

Cents per pound

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1945	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
1946	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	20.6	22.1	22.1	24.1	26.3	26.4	18.7
1947	26.9	27.2	27.7	25.9	23.7	25.3	25.6	26.4	27.3	27.0	27.2	26.8	26.4
1948	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.6	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.8	27.6	27.3	26.8
1949	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.1	27.0	27.3	27.7	28.5	30.3	35.5	49.6	49.0	31.8
1950	49.6	48.8	47.1	47.3	46.2	47.8	53.8	55.3	56.1	53.0	51.9	54.0	50.9
1951	55.1	55.5	54.8	54.5	54.4	53.6	53.2	53.6	54.3	54.5	54.3	54.1	54.3
1952	55.0	55.0	54.8	53.5	53.3	53.0	54.5	54.8	54.5	54.0	53.5	53.8	54.1
1953	54.0	55.2	61.8	57.3	55.3	56.0	59.3	61.5	61.5	60.0	58.5	61.3	58.5
1954	72.5	76.0	85.8	87.0	85.5	87.0	88.3	75.5	71.8	70.0	72.0	68.5	78.3
1955	67.0	54.5	58.3	58.0	54.5	58.5	53.5	55.0	61.0	56.8	54.0	53.0	57.0
1956	53.5	57.5	56.0	56.5	57.3	58.0	58.8	60.3	61.5	60.3	60.0	60.3	58.3
1957	61.0	60.9	59.9	59.3	59.3	58.3	56.5	54.5	53.3	54.0	55.3	55.3	57.3
1958	55.3	54.0	55.0	53.8	51.3	48.5	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.1	44.5	42.3	48.9
1959	41.5	41.0	37.8	37.8	37.5	36.5	37.8	36.5	36.0	35.3	37.3	36.1	37.6
1960	36.6	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	36.9	36.4	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.9
1961	36.8	36.9	37.8	37.3	37.5	37.8	37.5	36.5	35.3	34.0	34.1	34.1	36.3
1962	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	35.0	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.0	34.0	33.8	34.0	34.4

Source: Department of Labor

GREEN COFFEE: Wholesale prices Colombian Manizales

Cents per pound

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1945	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
1946	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	24.4	25.2	25.5	29.0	28.8	28.9	21.4
1947	29.5	29.5	30.8	27.7	25.9	27.3	27.8	29.6	30.8	31.9	32.8	32.7	29.7
1948	32.6	31.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	31.3	31.3	31.6	32.0	34.5	36.7	34.7	32.5
1949	33.1	32.4	32.6	31.4	32.6	32.9	33.6	34.1	35.7	38.4	55.2	55.8	37.3
1950	54.0	51.7	49.6	50.0	47.5	51.9	55.0	56.6	59.1	55.7	54.1	57.1	53.5
1951	59.0	60.4	59.7	59.7	59.5	58.4	57.6	57.6	58.4	58.5	59.3	58.9	58.9
1952	59.3	58.3	57.8	56.0	56.8	56.3	57.3	57.3	59.0	57.8	57.5	57.3	57.5
1953	56.3	56.3	62.3	56.8	55.5	56.8	58.3	61.3	64.0	64.0	65.0	66.5	60.2
1954	75.0	78.0	89.5	87.5	85.8	84.5	85.0	77.0	76.0	72.0	78.0	72.5	80.1
1955	72.5	54.0	60.0	60.8	60.0	64.0	61.3	63.0	72.0	72.5	68.3	62.5	64.2
1956	65.8	73.5	72.0	70.5	71.3	76.0	78.0	81.0	82.0	79.0	75.5	69.8	74.5
1957	73.9	72.0	69.0	66.3	65.5	68.3	64.0	64.0	61.3	56.3	59.0	59.0	64.9
1958	58.0	53.8	55.5	54.8	54.3	54.5	52.8	51.0	50.3	50.8	50.8	45.8	52.7
1959	46.5	46.5	45.8	45.8	45.5	44.5	45.3	45.3	45.8	45.5	46.5	44.3	45.6
1960	45.6	46.5	45.3	45.5	45.3	44.8	44.6	45.4	45.3	45.0	44.9	44.0	45.2
1961	44.5	44.6	44.6	44.2	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.3	43.0	43.9
1962	43.0	43.0	42.5	41.8	41.5	40.0	40.3	40.0	40.8	39.9	40.0	40.3	41.1

Source: Department of Labor

GREEN COFFEES: Wholesale prices Portuguese West Africa Ambriz #2AA

Cents per pound

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1959	31.4	32.0	33.8	33.3	32.8	32.5	32.5	31.3	31.0	30.8	26.8	25.3	31.1
1960	25.0	26.5	27.5	27.0	26.6	26.5	24.1	24.9	25.4	25.8	24.8	22.9	25.5
1961	21.5	21.0	21.3	20.5	19.8	19.3	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.5	20.0	21.0	20.2
1962	21.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	22.0	21.8	21.5	21.5	22.3	21.5	22.0	24.0	21.7

Source: Department of Labor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Official Business

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication,
check here ☐ return this sheet,
and your name will be dropped from the
mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print
or type the new address on this sheet
and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.